Real-Time Hatching

Emil Praun

Hugues Hoppe

Matthew Webb Microsoft Research

Adam

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Princeton

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University

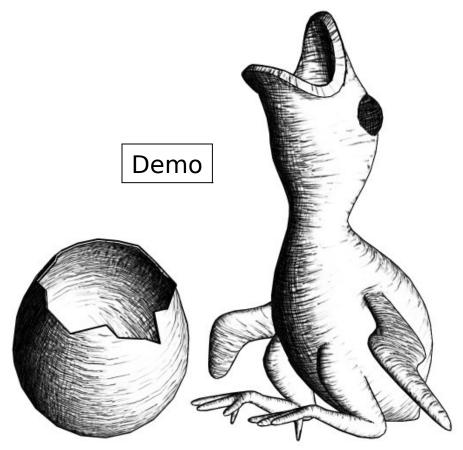
Princeton

University

Goal

Stroke-based rendering of 3D models Strokes convey:

- tone
- material
- shape

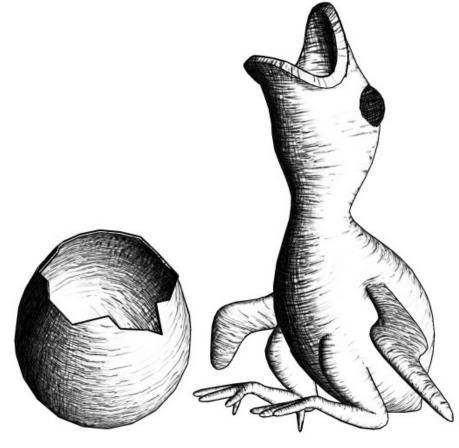


Challenges

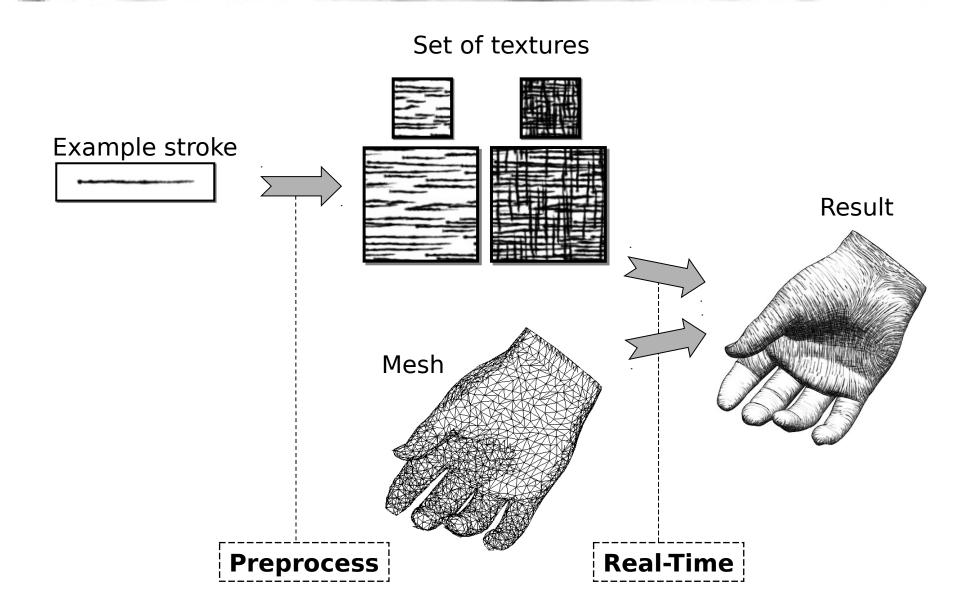
Interactive camera and lighting control Temporal (frame to frame) coherence

Spatial continuity

Artistic freedom

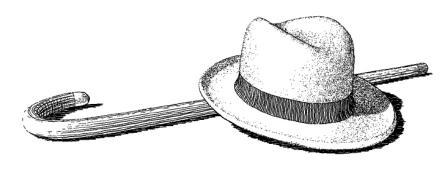


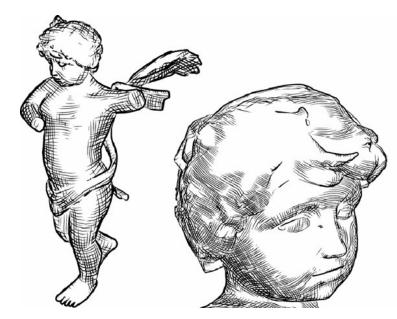
Approach



Previous Work

Off-line Real-₹ime Hatching





[Winkenbach et al. '94, '96]Hertzmann et al. 2000]



[Sousa et al.

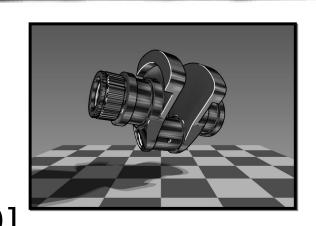
& many others ...

Previous Work

NPR

Real-Time Hatching

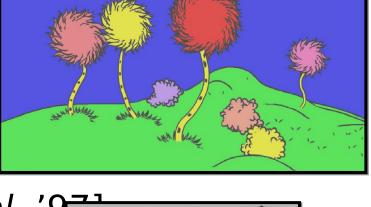
Technical Illustration
 [Gooch et al. '99]



Graftals
 [Kowalski et al.

Silhouette rendering

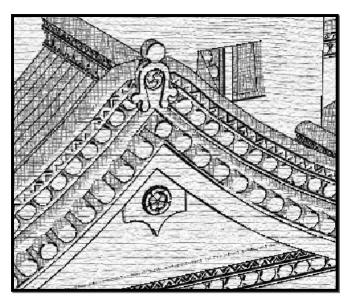
[Markosian *et al.* '9 [Hertzmann *et al.* 2 [Sander *et al.* 2000



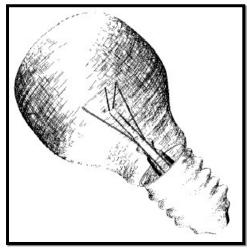
Previous Work

Real-Time Hatching

Screen-space "filter"
 [Lake et al. 2000]

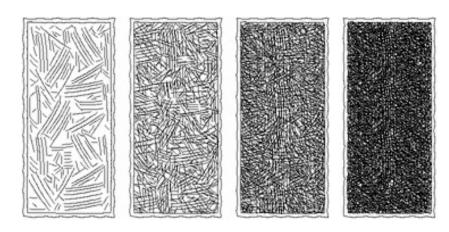


Fixed density strokes[Elber '99]

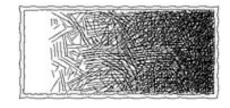


Previous Work – Stroke Collections

Prioritized Stroke Textures [Salisbury et al. '94] [Winkenbach et al. '94]



 \leftarrow tone \rightarrow



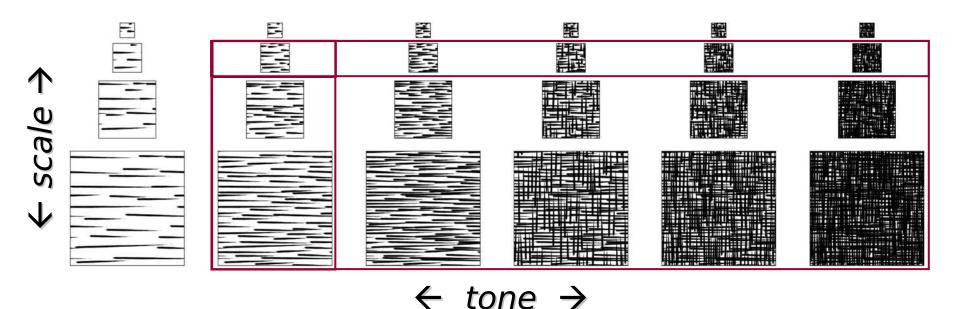
Art Maps [Klein *et al.* 2000]



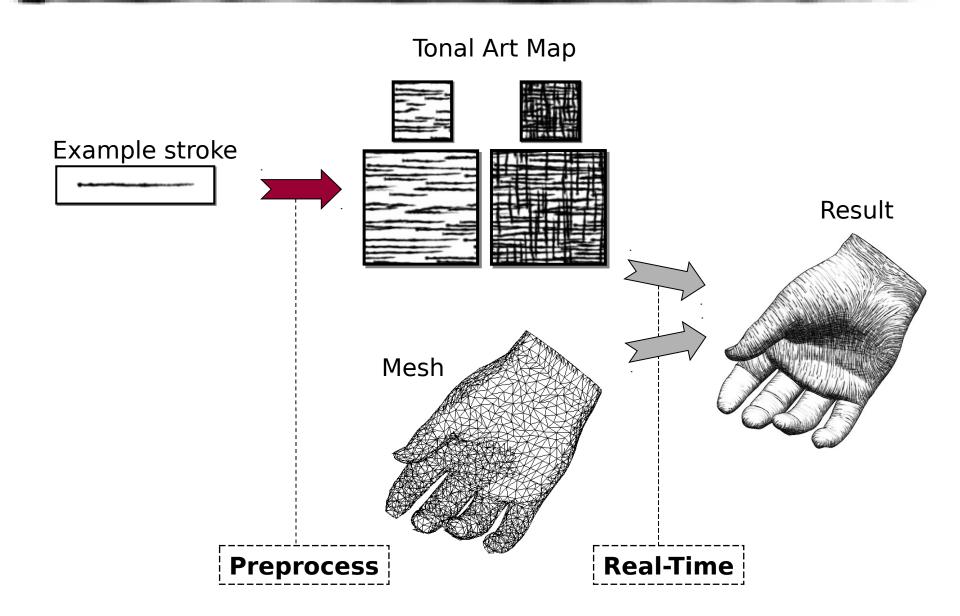


Tonal Art Maps

Collection of stroke images
Will blend → design with high coherence
Stroke nesting property



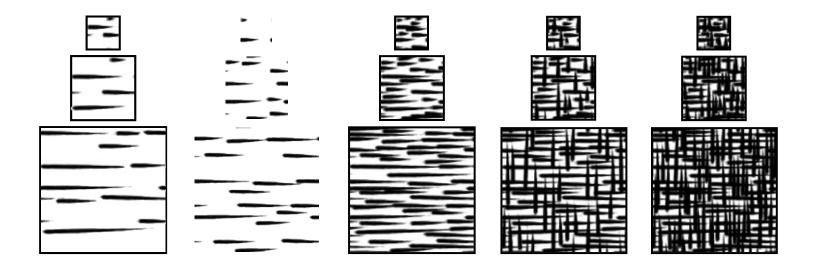
Approach



Generating Tonal Art Maps

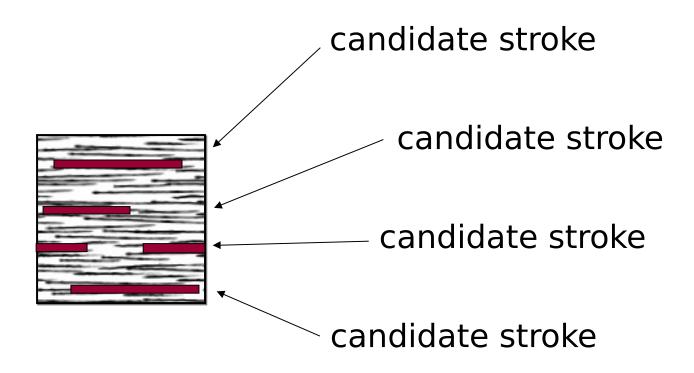
Draw or import bitmap for one stroke Automatically fill TAM with strokes

- When placing stroke in an image, add it to all finer & darker images
- Fill table column by column, coarse to fine
- Space strokes evenly



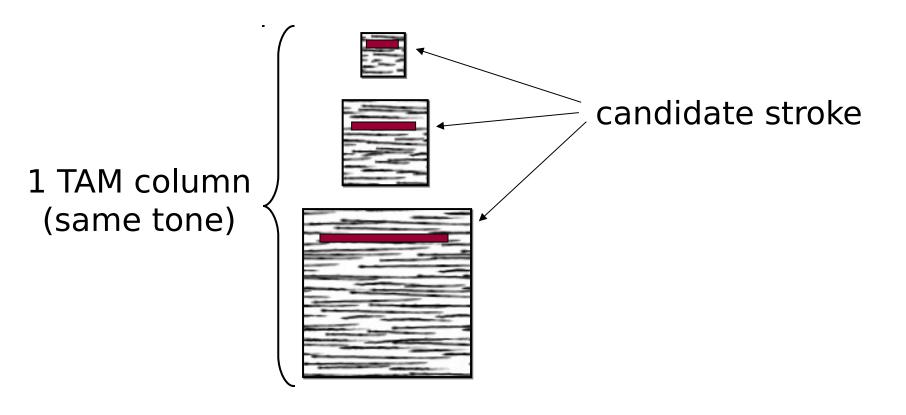
Even Spacing of Strokes

Choose best stroke from large candidate pool Fitness = uniformity & progress towards tone



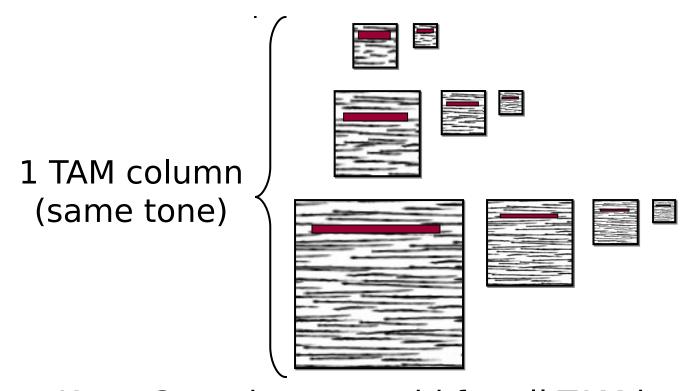
Even Spacing of Strokes

Choose best stroke from large candidate pool Fitness = uniformity & progress towards tone



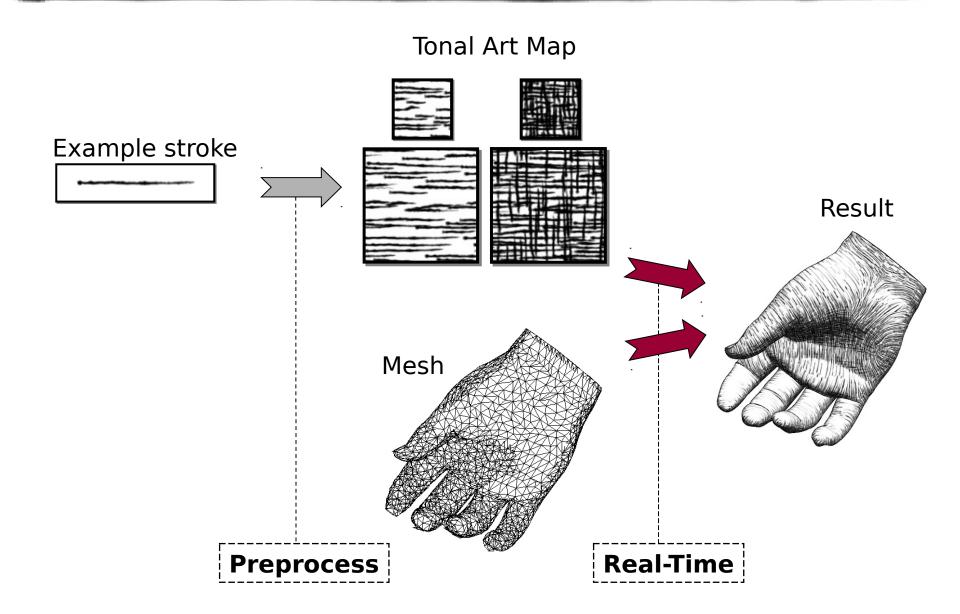
Even Spacing of Strokes

Choose best stroke from large candidate pool Fitness = uniformity & progress towards tone



Keep Gaussian pyramid for all TAM images

Approach

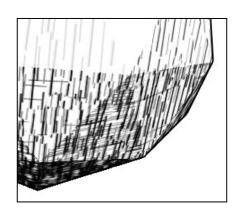


Continuity

Stroke size continuity → mipmapping

Tone continuity → blend multiple textures

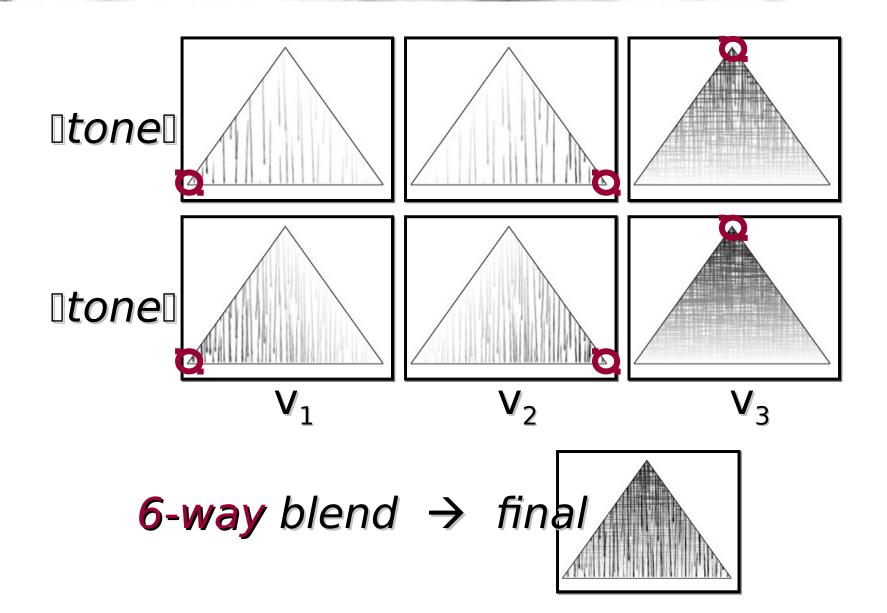
 Spatial continuity: same contribution for a texture on both sides of an edge



spatial discontinuity

- Temporal continuity: no "poppingemo

Texture Blending



Texture Blending

Pack grayscale tones in R,G,B channels

→ 6 tones in 2 textures

Use multitexture engine

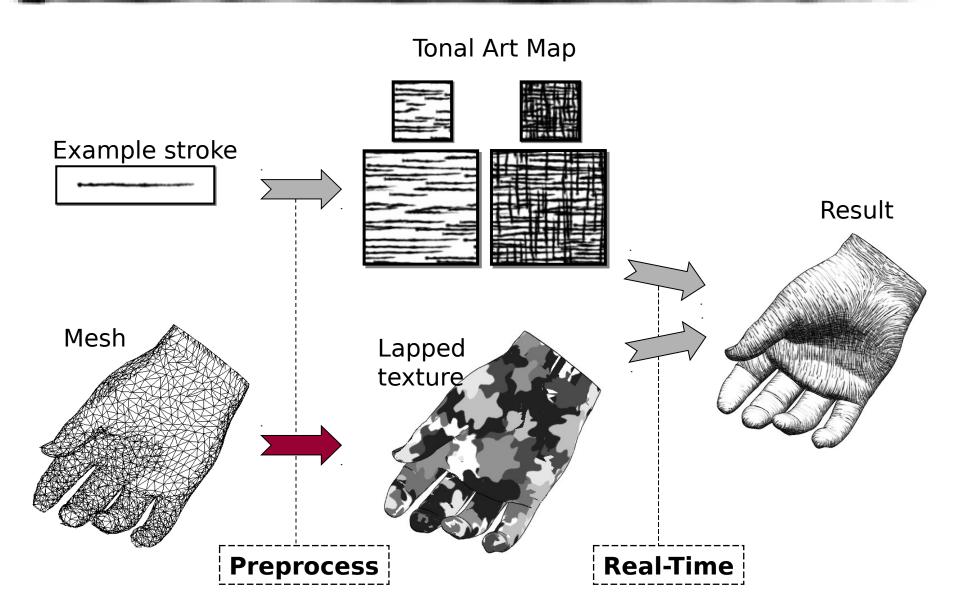
→ single-pass 6-way blend

Vertex programs compute blend weights

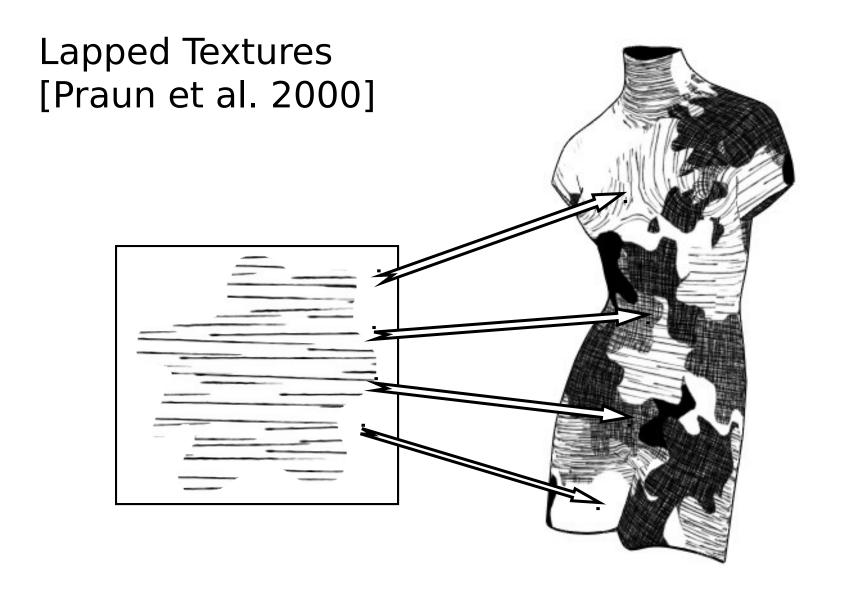
→ static vertex data

```
!!VP1.0 #Vertex Program for Real-Time Hatching.
                                                    //apply clamp-linear tone transfer function
//output vertex homogeneous coordinates
                                                          R1, R1, c[9].x;
                                                    MUL
      R2.x, c[0], v[0P0S];
                                                          R1, R1, c[9].y;
                                                    ADD
      R2.y, c[1], v[0P0S];
                                                          R1, R1, c[9].z;
DP4
                                                    MAX
      R2.z, c[2], v[0P0S];
DP4
                                                    MIN
                                                          R1, R1, c[9].w;
      R2.w, c[3], v[0P0S];
                                                    //now look up the weights for the TAMs blending
DP4
      o[HPOS], R2;
                                                    EXP
                                                          R2.y, R1.x; //frac(tone)
//stroke texture coordinates, transformed
                                                          A0.x, R1.x;
                                                    ARL
                                                          R3, c[A0.x + 10];
      o[TEX0].x, c[4], v[TEX0];
                                                    MOV
DP3
     o[TEX0].y, c[5], v[TEX0];
                                                          R3, -R2.y, R3, R3;
                                                    MAD
DP3
                                                          o[COL1], R2.y, c[A0.x + 11], R3;
      o[TEX1].x, c[4], v[TEX0];
                                                    MAD
      o[TEX1].y, c[5], v[TEX0];
                                                          R4, c[A0.x + 20];
                                                    MOV
// splotch mask coordinates
                                                          R4, -R2.y, R4, R4;
                                                    MAD
                                                          o[COL0], R2.y, c[A0.x + 21], R4;
      o[TEX2], v[TEX0];
                                                    MAD
//get the Gouraud shade
                                                    END
      R1, c[8], v[NRML];
```

Approach



Texturing Arbitrary Surfaces



Direction Field

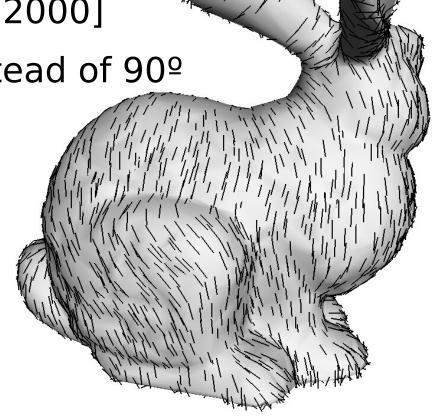
Based on surface principal curvatures,

Optimized to be smooth

- [Hertzmann & Zorin 2000]

- Symmetry: 180º instead of 90º

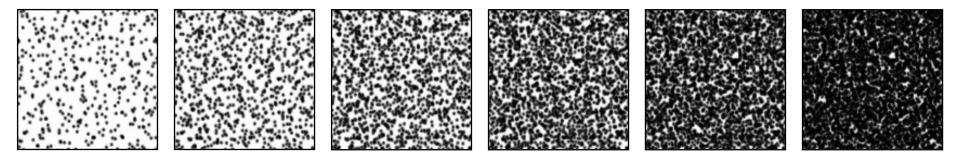
Sample on faces



Demo

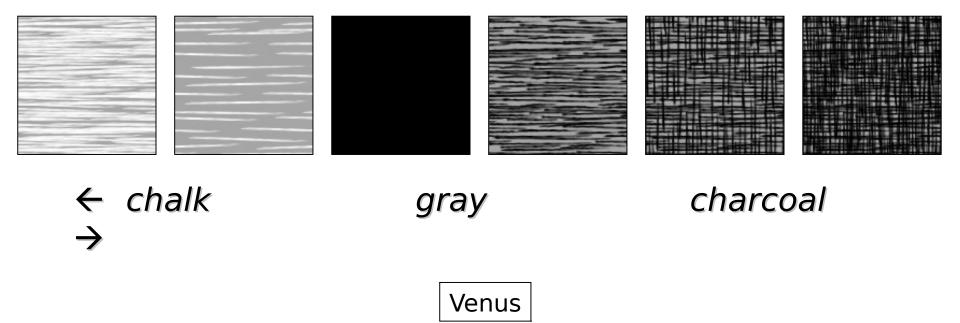


Demo



Gargoyle

Demo



Summary

Real-time hatching for NPR

Strokes rendered as textures

High coherence TAMs prevent blend artifacts

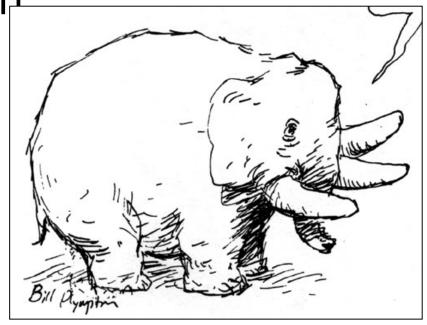
6-way blend very fast on modern graphics

Future Work

More general TAMs

View-dependent stroke direction

Automatic indication



Bill Plympton

Acknowledgements

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NPAR 2002

International Symposium on Non-Photorealistic Animation and Rendering

- Annecy, France
- Submissions: November 12, 2001
- Conference: June 3-5, 2002

http://npar2002.cs.princeton.edu